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UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL (Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))		Attorney Docket No.: P98-2401	
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APPLICATION ELEMENTS See MPEP Chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents		ADDRESS TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents Box Patent Application Washington, DC 20231	
1. <input type="radio"/> Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17) (Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)		5. <input type="checkbox"/> Incorporation by Reference (useable if Box 4b is checked) The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered to be part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.	
2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specification (preferred arrangement set forth below) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Descriptive title of the Invention- Cross References to Related Applications- Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R&D- Reference to Microfiche Appendix- Background of the Invention- Brief Summary of the Invention- Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)- Detailed Description- Claim(s)- Abstract of the Disclosure Total pages <u>27</u>		6. <input type="checkbox"/> Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)	
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Computer with Acoustic Driver Built Into Acoustically Leaky Chassis

Background and Summary of the Invention

5 The present application relates to computers with built-in speaker systems, and particularly to single-user desktop computers.

Background: Computer-Based Audio

10 The production of quality sound systems for computers has advanced significantly in recent years. Early personal computers typically had nothing more than a single, small acoustic driver used to produce a beep or series of single-frequency beeps to indicate system status upon startup. Typically, no additional sound producing circuitry was included. However, consumers demanded better audio performance. With recent advances in circuit miniaturization and audio engineering, sound cards capable of excellent sound reproduction are available for desktop computers.

Background: Computer Audio Requirements

20 In the 1990s, multimedia systems for personal computers have been a very active area of competition between manufacturers. The consumer market strongly demands some sort of sound system, but is also very sensitive to cost.

25 The normal approach, as of 1998, is to ship a pair of small speakers which are connected to the computer chassis with short speaker cables. A disadvantage of using external speakers is that they force a user to find space on his desktop for them. The present inventors have recognized that it would be highly desirable to provide an economical internal high-quality "default" speaker system onto which additional component speakers can be added if desired.

Background: Acoustical Implications of Computer Chassis Constraints

The consumer-expected structure of small computers (whether desktop, minitower, single-user, and/or personal) puts some constraints on the acoustical characteristics of the computer chassis. These constraints have made it difficult to use the interior volume of the computer chassis as a sealed or ported speaker box.

One constraint is the conventional modularity of personal computers. Many consumers expect to be able to customize with add-in cards for extra functions. Many manufacturers and assemblers also find this flexibility invaluable.

The conventional form factor for a PC chassis, which derives from the IBM personal computers of the 1980s, is difficult to make acoustically sealed. Moreover, because the consumer or assembler can be expected to open the chassis for card insertions, it is possible that one of the covers over the openings for external card connections might be left off; this would drastically change the acoustical characteristics of a sealed chassis.

Another constraint is the airflow requirement for cooling. In configurations with a high-speed microprocessor and maximum hard-drive capacity, airflow through the chassis interior may be required for cooling. It is difficult to accommodate this airflow while acoustically sealing the chassis.

A further constraint is that some mass-storage devices, such as hard drives and CDROM drives, may be very sensitive to vibration. Too much vibration could cause the disk heads to skip or crash. Some earlier computer designs in which a driver was mounted in the front of the chassis were found to cause skipping in CDROM drives.

Background: Spatial Impression

The design of sound reproduction systems is not only based

on considerations of electrical/acoustical engineering and physics, but also requires knowledge of psychoacoustics, i.e. how sound is perceived by listeners.

One of the parameters of psychoacoustics is spatial impression. Spatial impression is a term used to in acoustics to define a listener's perception of fullness, width, and impression of being in a three-dimensional space. A listener's perception of the size of a room is influenced by the relationship between direct and indirect (reflected) sound. When a sound is generated in the room, the listener will first hear the sound via the most direct path from the source. Shortly thereafter, the listener will hear the reflections of the sound from surfaces such as walls or ceilings.

Human listeners will assess the size of the space they are in by listening to laterally reflected sound which accompanies a sound signal. A more roomy spatial impression is welcome to many listeners. Thus, in a loudspeaker system it is desirable to have some sound transmission paths which reach the ears of the listener with a certain amount of delay (e.g. 10-60 milliseconds) as compared with the direct transmission path. This delay will give the impression of a spacious listening room by broadening the soundstage, and also by giving the illusion of pushing the sound beyond the physical location of the speakers, even if the listener is listening in a room which is very small.

Another peculiarity of spatial impression is that low frequencies (below 500 Hz) have a disproportionately greater effect on spatial impression than frequencies above 500 Hz. However, it is not easy to produce low frequencies at an acceptable power level with a small speaker system.

To increase spatial impression, the ratio of laterally reflected energy to directly transmitted energy can be increased: the higher this ratio, the greater the spatial impression. An extreme case of this is found in a symphony concert hall, where most sound has

been reflected before reaching the listener.

Whether the user is video-conferencing, playing a game, or just working with music in the background, spatial impression plays an important role in the computing experience. That role is growing
5 ever more important as multimedia makes its way further into the business and gaming environments.

Further background regarding spatial impression can be found in: J. Blauert, SPATIAL HEARING (2.ed. 1996); and in M. Barron, "Effects of Early Reflections on Subjective Acoustic Quality in
10 Concert Halls" (thesis, University of Southampton, 1974); both of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

Background: Stereophonic and Surround Sound

Since its introduction in the 1950's, stereo has been regarded as an essential minimum requirement of quality sound reproduction.
15 By splitting the audio signal into right and left channels, stereo tries to simulate a traditional soundstage such as that experienced when one attends a play or concert. However, even stereo has shortcomings when required to accurately simulate a setting where the sound is heard from all around the listener. Stereo's lack of spatiality
20 undermines sonic realism in, for example, a game where aircraft fly overhead from front to back, or footsteps come from off to the side. To heighten sonic realism various "surround sound" schemes have been used to provide at least some speaker output behind the listeners' positions.

Background: Dynamic Speakers

25 The heart of a loudspeaker is the motor structure that drives the diaphragm or cone. One simple way to generate the motion in a speaker is with a dynamic transducer. This is basically a linear transducer, in which a movable diaphragm (or "cone") is attached
30 to a coil which is driven by a variable current. The coil is suspended

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ed in a constant magnetic field. The current through the coil interacts with the magnetic field to generate a force, which makes the coil and diaphragm oscillate according to the current variations through the coil. Motion of the diaphragm will generate two
5 acoustic outputs: a frontwave output from one side of the moving diaphragm, and a backwave output from the other side.

One fundamental decision in a loudspeaker design is what to do with the backwave so that it will not interfere with the sound of the frontwave. A classic solution is to completely swallow the
10 backwave in the confines of a sealed enclosure; this is known as an "acoustic suspension" speaker. Another popular solution is to route some of the bass backwaves back toward the listening area through a vent. This is known as a "bass reflex" design. Still another method is to use a passive radiator, or a "drone" driver, which
15 passively vibrates with energy from inside the cabinet, not with direct signal from the crossover. All these methods have advantages, especially if the drivers and enclosures are carefully designed.

The response of an assembled loudspeaker is normally quite different from that of an individual driver standing alone (a free-space driver). With a normal free-space driver there will be
20 substantial cancellation at mid and lower frequencies because the back of the driver is approximately the same area as the front of the driver and is radiating at a phase which is exactly 180 degrees out of phase with the acoustic radiation from the front of the speaker. Thus a great deal of engineering effort has been put into designing
25 speakers for optimal loading of the electromechanical driver to produce the desired response. For instance, in an acoustic suspension speaker, the driver is simply mounted in a closed box that provides capacitive loading and damping for the driver's motion. **Figure 4** shows a typical prior art acoustic suspension speaker. A
30 driver **410** consisting essentially of a cone **420** and an electro-acoustic transducer **430** is mounted in a sealed box **440**. The walls

of the box may be covered with an acoustic damping material 450. The arrangement shown in Figure 4 is power inefficient because the driver has to push against air in a sealed box, but it does reduce interference between frontside radiation and backside radiation.

- 5 Many other speakers use ports and acoustic loading elements which are tuned to include one or more resonances, with the ultimate objective of improving the speaker's power efficiency, linearity, and frequency range. However, a free-space speaker requires different techniques to achieve those objectives.

10 **Background: Wall-effect**

- Spatial imaging is a great concern in audio technology. Spatial imaging can often be enhanced by bouncing audio signals off of reflective surfaces toward a listener such that there is a slight time delay between the reflected waves and waves beamed straight
15 at the listener. These reflectors are generally rigid surfaces such as walls (hence the name wall-effect or corner-effect).

- In many speaker systems, reflected waves are ignored in favor of the strategy of beaming the audio wave directly at a listener, resulting in a flat sound with no audio depth. Reflected audio waves
20 from a musician's live performance add to the richness of the listening experience but these reflected waves are not present when an audio wave from a recording is beamed directly at the listener. Utilizing the wall-effect allows for a more "real-world" representation of sound because it simulates the reflected waves that would
25 be present from a "live" event.

Background: Baffles

A baffle can be thought of as a plane wall that does not allow sound to pass through it. Some speakers are commonly modeled as a piston (driver) placed in the center of such a plane wall so that the frontwave and backwave are separated by the plane wall. The effect of the baffle is to prevent front and backwaves from interfering with each other.

A finite baffle which extends around the driver over a minimum radius which is larger than the lowest wavelength of interest will have the practical effect of decoupling the frontwave and backwave. However, as the baffle radius around the driver becomes smaller in relation to a wavelength, interference between front and backwaves at that wavelength becomes greater.

An acoustic-suspension arrangement is sometimes referred to as an "infinite baffle," because the backwave is effectively eliminated. The acoustic-suspension solution comes at the cost of increased power consumption to overcome air compression in the sealed box.

An additional disadvantage of the sealed box is that increased thermal dissipation may be needed to offset heat caused by increased power consumption in the driver.

Background: Sound Image

Distance perception is a fairly difficult area of psychoacoustics: see Blauert at 116-137. However, in the case where the loudspeakers are focused to produce an intensity maximum somewhere outside the listener's head (e.g. in front of the listener), the listener will often identify the spatial location of the intensity maximum as the apparent source of the sound. In such cases the intensity maximum will define the apparent origin of a "sound image." See Hartmann, "Sounds in space, sounds in your head, and sounds in between," PROCEEDINGS OF 1997 WORKSHOP ON APPLICATIONS OF SIGNAL PROCESSING TO AUDIO AND ACOUSTICS

in harmonic distortion. Additionally, in comparison to speakers designed for free space operation, speakers designed for sealed boxes are generally 7 to 10 dB down when put in a leaky chassis.

Computer with Speaker in Acoustically Leaky Chassis

5 The present application discloses a desktop computer model which has a driver mounted in the back side of the chassis. The chassis is acoustically a very leaky box, so the driver is designed as if it were a nearly freestanding driver. (That is, the driver is given a larger cone area and/or longer throw than would otherwise be
10 required for a given sound pressure level at a given low-frequency limit.) Acoustic leakage through the front of the chassis helps to move the acoustic image forward by moving the intensity maximum forward.

15 The treatment of the box as being acoustically leaky means that the airflow required for thermal management has not been restricted. Because the budget for internal volume is fairly large, the driver can be large. A large cone size combined with the use of a long-throw driver permits the volume-velocity of the driver to be increased, thus increasing sound power at low frequencies.
20 Treatment of the box as very leaky also means that no user changes or custom configurations will significantly disturb the expected acoustic environment.

25 The rear-firing speaker helps to keep the acoustic image moved somewhat to the rear, i.e. out of the user's face, and also helps to improve spatial ambience by increasing the ratio of reflected to direct sound. However, front-side leakiness of the box provides some acoustic emission toward the front, which is also advantageous.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The disclosed inventions will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, which show important sample embodiments of the invention and which are incorporated in the specification hereof by reference, wherein:

Figure 1 shows a sample computer system according to the presently preferred embodiment.

Figure 2 shows a block diagram of the electrical organization of a sample computer system according to the presently preferred embodiment.

Figure 3 depicts an embodiment of the present invention utilizing the wall-effect.

Figure 4 shows an acoustic suspension (sealed box) driver.

Figure 5 shows an audio system, incorporating the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The numerous innovative teachings of the present application will be described with particular reference to the presently preferred embodiment. However, it should be understood that this class of
5 embodiments provides only a few examples of the many advantageous uses of the innovative teachings herein. In general, statements made in the specification of the present application do not necessarily delimit any of the various claimed inventions. Moreover, some statements may apply to some inventive features but not
10 to others.

Definitions:

Following are short definitions of the usual meanings of some of the technical terms which are used in the present application. (However, those of ordinary skill will recognize whether the context
15 requires a different meaning.) Additional definitions can be found in the standard technical dictionaries and journals.

Acoustic Impedance: Quotient of the sound pressure at a surface by the volume-velocity through the surface. It is generally a complex quantity (having real and imaginary components) in the frequency domain.
20

Acoustically Leaky Chassis: A chassis that has an acoustic impedance magnitude less than half what it would have if sealed such that it would function as an acoustic suspension box.

Backwave: After a driver compresses air forward toward a listener, the cone direction of travel reverses and another longitudinal wave known as the backwave is fired in the opposite direction from the forward wave, 180 degrees out of phase with the forward wave. One of
25
30 the main functions of a conventional speaker enclosure

is to manipulate or absorb this backwave.

Baffle: See background section above.

5 **Bass Reflex:** A speaker enclosure with a port that functions as a Helmholtz resonator. The ported box forms a tuned mechanical-acoustic resonator in which a moving mass resonates against an acoustic compliance.

10 **Driver:** An electro-acoustic transducer. A transducer that changes electrical energy into vibration, thereby producing pressure waves in air. Sometimes referred to as a motor or loudspeaker by audio engineers.

Free-space driver: A driver designed for operation without a baffle.

15 **Frontwave (Forward Wave):** As a driver cone compresses air forward toward a listener, it initiates a longitudinal (sound) wave known as a frontwave.

20 **Helmholtz Resonator:** A tuned acoustical resonator. The resonant frequency for any Helmholtz resonator is determined by the compliance of the air in the container and the mass of the air in the port. At the Helmholtz resonant frequency, the air in the port vibrates easily, compressing and decompressing the air in the container. An empty soda bottle acts as a Helmholtz resonator when air is blown across its open mouth.

25 **Long-throw driver:** A driver with a throw length greater than ten percent of its minimum cone diameter. A driver with a cone radius of 90x50 millimeters has a minimum diameter of 50mm and therefore would be a long-throw driver if it had a throw greater than 5mm.

30 **Quality Factor (Q_{TS}):** Quality factor of the driver at resonant frequency in freespace.

Speaker: Generally refers to a driver and its enclosure.

Volume-velocity: the volume of air displaced by a diaphragm per

unit time.

Overview

5 The present application discloses a desktop computer model which has a driver mounted in the back side of the chassis. The chassis is acoustically a very leaky box, so the driver is designed as if it were a free-space driver (using large cone area and long throw). In a preferred embodiment, the driver is a dynamic driver with eight millimeters of throw and a cone area of 90x50 millimeters. In the preferred embodiment, the driver is centered in the back of the box so that there is an equal left-right split, although not true stereo. The front of the box is normally somewhat acoustically leaky, and this helps to move the acoustic image forward. In future embodiments, it is contemplated that the front of the box may be made more leaky, e.g., by adding perforations or a grill.

15 By treating the chassis as acoustically leaky, the airflow required for thermal management has not been restricted. The budget for internal volume is fairly large so that the driver can be large. In fact, the use of a long-throw driver permits the volume-velocity of the driver to be increased. The treatment of the box as very leaky also means that no user changes or custom configurations will significantly disturb the expected acoustic environment.

20 The power budget for the preferred embodiment of this rear driver is 5 or 6 watts, but this is not critical. The driver is preferably mounted on rubber grommets, for mechanical isolation in the chassis. (This helps to avoid skipping in the disk drives).

25 The rear-firing speaker helps to keep the acoustic image moved somewhat to the rear, i.e. out of the user's face, and also helps to improve spatial ambience by increasing the ratio of reflected to direct sound. However, the leakiness of the chassis provides some acoustic emission toward the front, which is also advantageous.

Sample Embodiment

Figure 1 shows a sample computer system according to the presently preferred embodiment. A rear view of computer system 100 shows a back panel 110 comprising a rear-firing acoustic driver designed for free-space operation 120, a power connector 130, a keyboard connector 140, a mouse connector 150, and a display connector 160. The driver 120 preferably has a Q_{TS} in the range of 0.65 to 0.8.

Figure 2 shows a block diagram of the electrical organization of a sample computer system according to the presently preferred embodiment. The computer system includes in this example: user input devices (e.g. keyboard 235 and mouse 240); at least one microprocessor 225 which is operatively connected to receive inputs from said input device, through an interface manager chip 230 (which also provides an interface to the various ports); a memory (e.g. flash or non-volatile memory 255 and RAM 260), which is accessible by the microprocessor; a data output device (e.g. display 250 and video display adapter card 245) which is connected to output data generated by the microprocessor 225; a magnetic disk drive 270 which is read-write accessible, through an interface unit 265, by the microprocessor 225; and a sound system comprising a sound circuit 295 driving a speaker system 297.

Optionally, of course, many other components can be included, and this configuration is not definitive by any means. For example, the computer may also include a CD-ROM drive 280 and floppy disk drive ("FDD") 275 which may interface to the disk interface controller 265. Additionally, L2 cache 285 may be added to speed data access from the disk drives to the microprocessor, and a PCMCIA 290 slot accommodates peripheral enhancements.

Figure 3 shows a top-down view of reflected sound path from a speaker system incorporating a driver mounted in the rear wall of

a desktop computer. The computer is positioned on a surface 380 with display 330 on top of computer chassis 310 situated for viewing by the listener (of course the display may be located elsewhere). When a listener is seated approximately in front of the computer chassis 310, for use of the computer keyboard 340 and display 330, the listener's head can be expected to be located in the volume 360. A driver 345 designed for free-space operation is mounted in the rear wall of chassis 310 to provide rear-firing sound waves 370 which are reflected (in this example) off of vertical surfaces 315 and horizontal surface 380, back to the listener. (The surfaces 315 and 380 are part of the user's work environment, so their position is not known a priori.) Optionally, perforations 335 in the front wall of the chassis 310 provide direct-path audio to the listener. The combination of the reflected sound waves 370 and the direct sound waves 390 provides improved spatial impression to the listener. The chassis 310 preferably has an acoustic impedance less than half that of an acoustic suspension box of the same dimensions.

Figure 5 shows a block diagram of an audio system incorporating the present invention. A sound source **540** provides a signal to equalizer **530**. An equalized signal is input to amplifier **520**. Amplifier **520** powers driver **510**. Equalizer **530** and/or amplifier **520** may be incorporated in a sound card **550**.

In the embodiment shown, driver 510 is designed for free-space operation and a resonance below 110 Hz. Its magnet is extra large to provide high output and a tight, controlled bass response. Driver 510 has a 90mm x 50mm cone and an excursion of 8mm.

Equalizer 530 acoustically "tunes" the computer chassis to its acoustic environment. In the embodiment shown, six stages of fixed equalization are used to "shape" the system frequency response, control the front-to-back image, and enlarge the spatial impression. The system frequency response is manipulated to provide smooth, natural voice reproduction and high quality CD playback.

Amplifier 520, in the embodiment shown, is rated at 5 Watts RMS and designed to deliver clean audio output. An additional heatsink may be added to amplifier 520 to improve long term and transient performance.

5 Gain staging is the process of amplifying or attenuating an audio signal through audio circuitry (up to an din including the driver 510) in each of the "stages" through which the signal passes. Its purpose is to avoid distorting the audio signal. Gain staging can be important in transforming driver 510, amplifier 520, equalizer
10 530, and sound source 540 into a unified audio system. Gain staging allows compensation for the different input levels that are generated by different sound sources 540, such as CD-ROM players, wavetables, and speakerphones. With proper gain staging, amplifier 520 output is improved for all of the various sound
15 sources 540, thereby allowing a listener to enjoy loud, clear, undistorted sound from driver 510.

According to a disclosed class of innovative embodiments, there is provided: A computer system comprising: a chassis that en-
20 closes at least one microprocessor connected to execute application software as selected by a user, said chassis having a rear wall which faces away from a user during normal use; and an electro-acoustic transducer mounted in said chassis; wherein said transducer is designed for free-space operation.

According to another disclosed class of innovative em-
25 bodiments, there is provided: A computer system, comprising: at least one input device and at least one output device; a main system module which does not include said input and output devices, and which includes therein: at least one microprocessor which is operatively connected to detect inputs from said input device and to
30 send data to said output device, and random-access memory which is connected to be read/write accessible by said microprocessor; a

bus connected to said main system module, and having connections through which additional modules can communicate with said main system module; and said main system module being mounted in a chassis which has a rear wall which faces away from a user in normal use; and a driver mounted in said chassis; wherein said driver is a free-space driver.

According to another disclosed class of innovative embodiments, there is provided: A method of operating a computer system, comprising the steps of: (A) executing application software in one or more programmable processors which are contained within a chassis, said chassis having a rear wall that faces away from a user during normal use; and meanwhile (B) providing at least one audio output to power at least one driver mounted to said chassis, said driver being designed for free-space operation.

According to another disclosed class of innovative embodiments, there is provided: An audio system, comprising: an acoustically leaky computer chassis, having a rear wall; and a driver; wherein said chassis has an acoustic impedance magnitude, as seen by said driver, of less than half that of an acoustic suspension box of the same dimensions; and wherein said driver is mounted in said rear wall.

According to another disclosed class of innovative embodiments, there is provided: A speaker, comprising: a computer chassis; and a driver mounted to said chassis; wherein said driver has a throw length greater than ten percent of its minimum cone diameter.

Modifications and Variations

As will be recognized by those skilled in the art, the innovative concepts described in the present application can be modified and varied over a tremendous range of applications, and accordingly the scope of patented subject matter is not limited by

any of the specific exemplary teachings given.

In one class of alternative embodiments it is contemplated that the front of the computer chassis is perforated to increase its acoustic leakiness, thereby moving the acoustic image forward.

- 5 Additional general background, which helps to show the knowledge of those skilled in the art regarding the system context, and of variations and options for implementations, may be found in the following publications, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference. In particular, many details may be found in: Douglas J.
- 10 Button, **A Loudspeaker Motor Structure for Very High Power Handling and High Linear Excursion**, Journal of the Audio Engineering Society, vol. 36, no. 10, pp. 788-796 (October 1988); John Borwick, **Loudspeaker and Headphone Handbook**, Focal Press (1997); J. Ernest Benson, **The Theory and Design of**
- 15 **Loudspeaker Enclosures**, (1993); David Weems, **Building Speaker Enclosures**, TAB Books (1984); Abraham Cohen, **Hi-Fi Loudspeakers and Enclosures**, Hayden Book Company (1968); and Martin Colloms, **High Performance Loudspeakers**, John Wiley & Sons (1980).

- 20 Although the preferred embodiment discloses a rear-firing speaker exploiting the wall-effect, the driver does not have to be located on the rear wall to take advantage of the wall-effect. Other locations, such as the right and/or left sides of the chassis, are possible alternatives.

- 25 Although the preferred embodiment discloses a driver centered in the back of the box so that there is an equal left-right split, the driver may be placed at any appropriate location in the chassis.

- Although the preferred embodiment discloses a dynamic driver with eight millimeters of throw and a cone area of 90x50
- 30 millimeters, it is obvious to one skilled in the art that drivers for free-space operation can be designed with other appropriate dimensions.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

- 1 1. A computer system comprising:
2 a chassis that encloses at least one microprocessor connected to
3 execute application software as selected by a user, said
4 chassis having a rear wall which faces away from a user
5 during normal use; and
6 an electro-acoustic transducer mounted in said chassis;
7 wherein said transducer is designed for free-space operation.
- 1 2. The computer system of Claim 1, wherein said chassis has an
2 acoustic impedance magnitude, as seen by said transducer, of
3 less than half that of an acoustic suspension box of the same
4 dimensions.
- 1 3. The computer system of Claim 1, wherein said transducer is
2 mounted to said rear wall.
- 1 4. The computer system of Claim 1, wherein said chassis has a
2 front wall that faces a user during normal use; and
3 wherein said front wall has perforations, whereby said front wall
4 is made more acoustically leaky.
- 1 5. The computer system of Claim 1, wherein said transducer utilizes
2 the wall-effect, whereby acoustic spatial impression is
3 improved.
- 1 6. The computer system of Claim 1, wherein said transducer has a
2 Q_{TS} in the range of 0.65 to 0.8.

1 7. The computer system of Claim 1, wherein said transducer is a
2 long-throw transducer.

1 8. The computer system of Claim 1, further comprising a sound
2 card.

1 9. The computer system of Claim 1, further comprising at least one
2 external speaker.

1 10. A computer system, comprising:
2 at least one input device and at least one output device;
3 a main system module which does not include said input and
4 output devices, and which includes therein: at least one
5 microprocessor which is operatively connected to detect
6 inputs from said input device and to send data to said
7 output device, and random-access memory which is con-
8 nected to be read/write accessible by said microprocessor;
9 a bus connected to said main system module, and having connec-
10 tions through which additional modules can communicate
11 with said main system module; and
12 said main system module being mounted in a chassis which has
13 a rear wall which faces away from a user in normal use;
14 and
15 a driver mounted in said chassis;
16 wherein said driver is a free-space driver.

1 11. The computer system of Claim 10, wherein said chassis has an
2 acoustic impedance magnitude, as seen by said driver, of less
3 than half that of an acoustic suspension box of the same
4 dimensions.

1 12. The computer system of Claim 10, wherein said driver has a
2 Q_{TS} in the range of 0.65 to 0.8.

1 13. The computer system of Claim 10, wherein said driver utilizes
2 the wall-effect, whereby acoustic spatial impression is
3 improved.

1 14. The computer system of Claim 10, wherein said driver is
2 mounted to said rear wall.

1 15. The computer system of Claim 10, wherein said driver is a
2 long-throw driver.

1 16. A method of operating a computer system, comprising the steps
2 of:

3 (a.) executing application software in one or more programmable
4 processors which are contained within a chassis, said
5 chassis having a rear wall that faces away from a user
6 during normal use; and meanwhile

7 (b.) providing at least one audio output to power at least one
8 driver mounted to said chassis, said driver being designed
9 for free-space operation.

1 17. The method of Claim 16, wherein said chassis has an acoustic
2 impedance magnitude, as seen by said driver, of less than half
3 that of an acoustic suspension box of the same dimensions.

1 18. The method of Claim 16, wherein said driver is mounted to said
2 rear wall.

- 1 19. The method of Claim 16, wherein said driver has a Q_{TS} in the
2 range of 0.65 to 0.8.
- 1 20. The method of Claim 16, further comprising the step of
2 equalizing an audio signal and providing said signal to said
3 audio output.
- 1 21. The method of Claim 20, wherein said equalizing step is
2 performed to work in context with a free-space driver.
- 1 22. The method of Claim 16, wherein said chassis has a front wall
2 that faces a user during normal use, said front wall having
3 perforations, whereby said front wall is made more acoustical-
4 ly leaky.
- 1 23. The method of Claim 16, wherein said driver utilizes the wall-
2 effect, whereby acoustic spatial impression is improved.
- 1 24. An audio system, comprising:
2 an acoustically leaky computer chassis, having a rear wall; and
3 a driver;
4 wherein said chassis has an acoustic impedance magnitude, as
5 seen by said driver, of less than half that of an acoustic
6 suspension box of the same dimensions; and
7 wherein said driver is mounted in said rear wall.
- 1 25. The audio system of Claim 24, further comprising an equalizer.
- 1 26. The audio system of Claim 25, wherein said equalizer has at
2 least one predetermined stage of fixed equalization for
3 enlarging spatial impression.

- 1 27. The audio system of Claim 25, further comprising gain staging.
- 1 28. The audio system of Claim 25, wherein said equalizer equalizes
2 an audio signal as if said driver were standing in free space.
- 1 29. The audio system of Claim 25, wherein said equalizer modifies
2 an audio signal to simulate a predetermined acoustic environ-
3 ment when said signal is played through said driver.
- 1 30. The audio system of Claim 24, further comprising a sound
2 source.
- 1 31. The audio system of Claim 30, wherein said sound source is a
2 CD player.
- 1 32. The audio system of Claim 30, wherein said sound source is a
2 wave table.
- 1 33. The audio system of Claim 30, wherein said sound source is a
2 speakerphone.
- 1 34. The audio system of Claim 30, further comprising gain staging.
- 1 35. The audio system of Claim 24, further comprising a sound card.
- 1 36. The audio system of Claim 35, further comprising gain staging.
- 1 37. The audio system of Claim 24, wherein an apparent origin of a
2 sound is created in a range of 12 to 24 inches in front of a
3 listener's face.

1 38. The audio system of Claim 24, further comprising at least one
2 external speaker.

1 39. A speaker, comprising:
2 a computer chassis; and
3 a driver mounted to said chassis;
4 wherein said driver has a throw length greater than ten percent
5 of its minimum cone diameter.

1 40. The speaker of Claim 39, wherein said driver is a free-space
2 driver.

1 41. The speaker of Claim 39, wherein said chassis has an acoustic
2 impedance magnitude, as seen by said driver, of less than half
3 that of an acoustic suspension box of the same dimensions.

1 42. The speaker of Claim 39, wherein said chassis has a front wall,
2 said front wall having an acoustic vent.

1 43. The speaker of Claim 39, wherein said chassis has a rear wall,
2 and said driver is mounted to said rear wall.

1 44. The speaker of Claim 39, wherein said driver has Q_{TS} in the
2 range of 0.65 to 0.8.

ABSTRACT

- A desktop computer which has a driver mounted in the back wall of the chassis. The chassis is acoustically a very leaky box, so the driver is designed as if it were a free-space driver (using large cone area and long throw). In one class of embodiments, a single driver is used, and is centered in the back of the box so that there is an equal left-right split, although not true stereo. The front of the box may be made more acoustically leaky to move the acoustic image forward. The treatment of the box as being acoustically leaky means that the airflow required for thermal management has not been restricted. The use of a long-throw driver permits the volume-velocity of the driver to be increased. Treatment of the box as very leaky also means that no user changes or custom configurations will significantly disturb the expected acoustic environment.
- 15 An audio system incorporating a free-space driver with an equalizer designed for use with a free-space driver further improves acoustic quality. Gain staging may also be used to improve acoustic quality of the audio system.

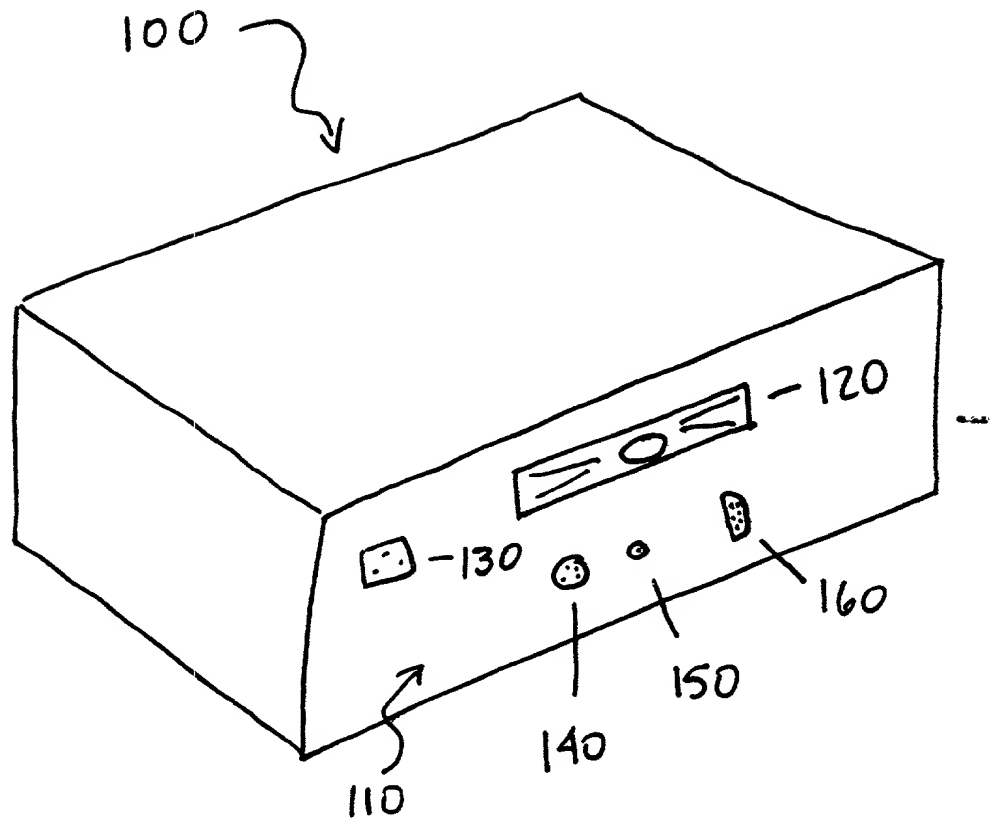


FIGURE 1

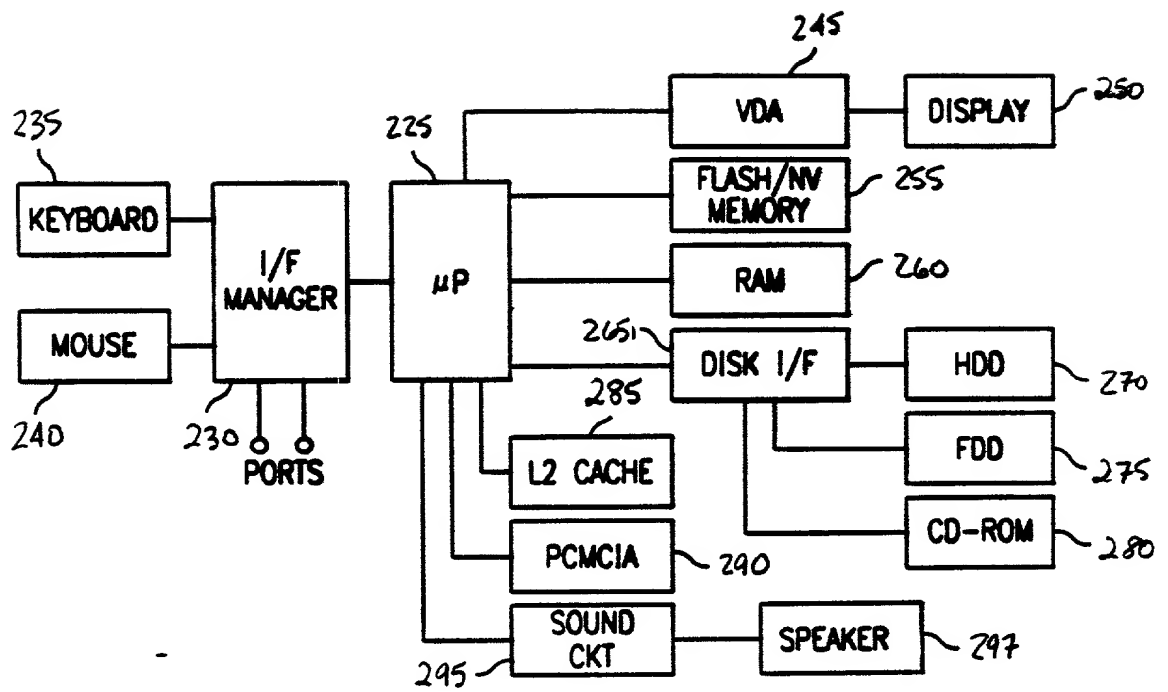


FIG. 2

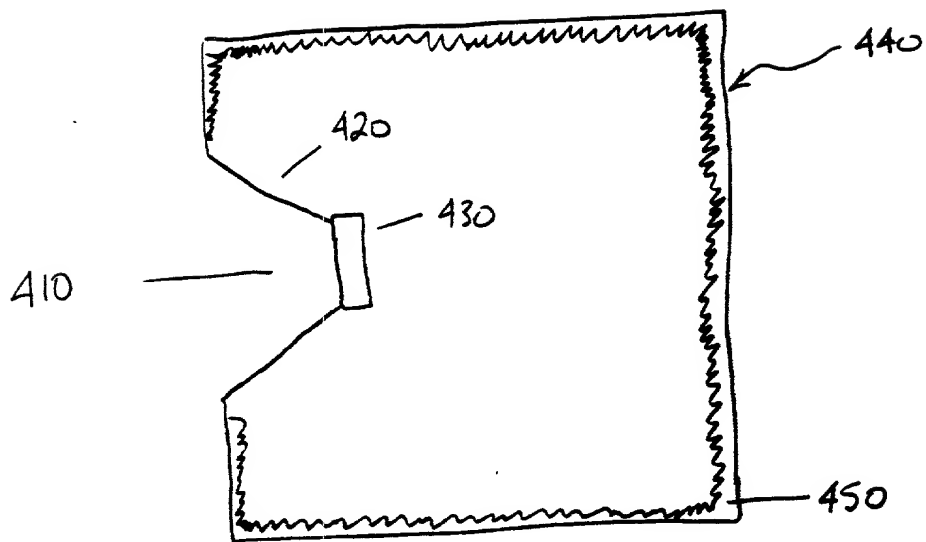


FIGURE 4

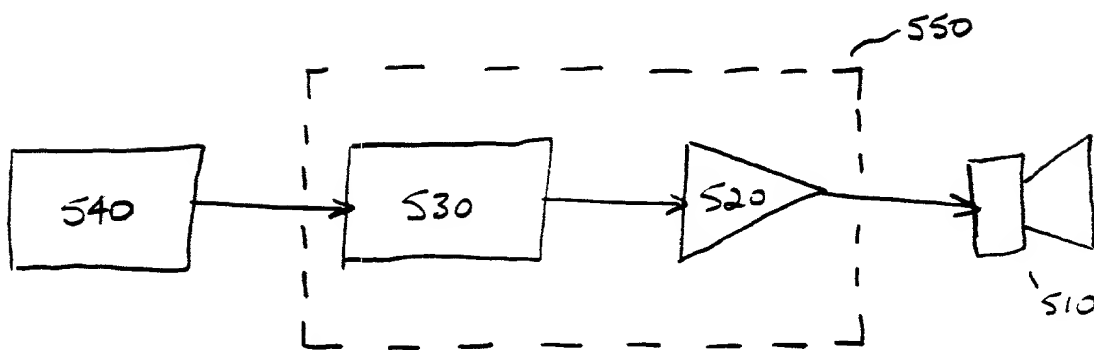


FIGURE 5

DECLARATION**SOLE/JOINT INVENTOR
ORIGINAL/SUBSTITUTE/CIP**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that: my residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name. I believe I am the original, first, and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or a joint inventor (if plural inventors are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

Computer with Acoustic Driver Built Into Acoustically Leaky Chassis

as described in the specification attached.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above; that I do not know and do not believe the same was ever known or used in the United States of America before my or our invention thereof, or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before my or our invention thereof or more than one year prior to this application; that the invention has not been patented or made the subject of an inventor's certificate issued before the date of this application in any country foreign to the United States of America on an application filed by me or my legal representative or assigns more than twelve months prior to this application; and that I acknowledge the duty to disclose information of which I am aware which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations § 1.56(a). Such information is material when it is not cumulative to information already of record or being made of record in the application, and

- (1) it establishes, by itself or in combination with other information, a prima facie case of unpatentability of a claim; or
- (2) it refutes, or is inconsistent with, a position the applicant has taken or may take in:
 - (i) opposing an argument of unpatentability relied on by the Office, or
 - (ii) asserting an argument of patentability.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code § 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificates listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) having a filing date before that of the application(s) on which priority is claimed:

COUNTRY	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 USC 119
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35 United States Code § 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as any subject matter of any claim of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States Application, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations § 1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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SCANNED